independence of Texas, a war between the United States and Mexico would probably grow out of the proposed annexation.

This was soon verified, and the expenses incident to it so great as to shut out from the creditors of Texas all hope of any immediate arrangement being made for their relief by the United States, although various schemes were suggested. The most reasonable of these seemed to be the assumption of the debt by the United States in consideration of the surren-der by Texas of so much of her public land as might be necessary to discharge it. In the mean time the friends and creditors of Texas, who had watched with so much concern her struggle for freedom, though many of them were suffer-ing from the delay, heard no doubt expressed in any quarter of the full discharge of her indebtedness whenever it should be in her power. Many of her formal obligations have had a legal existence since 1837, others since 1840, from which periods portions of them have been held continuously by some of those on whose behalf the undersigned now address

Legislature was approved by your Governor, entitled "An act to provide for ascertaining the debt of the late Republic of Texas; one of the provisions of which required the Auditor and Comptroller to estimate the value in specie funds which the Republic had realized from each kind of obligations, and so to classify and report them to the next Legisla-ture. This was done on the 27th December, 1849. But even in that report, upon which the Legislature did not act, no hint was given of any intention to recommend the payment of less than their ostensible value. This value was set down, including interest, at eleven million and fifty-five thousand six hundred and ninety-four dollars, (11,055,694,) for which it was stated by the Auditor and Comptroller five million six hundred thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, (\$5,600,696,) par, or funds equivalent to specie, had be taken as the money cost of the independence of the people of Texas—our own people—and of their vast national domain, comprising more than one hundred and thirty-six miltion acres of land, much of it the most fertile on this continent. How miserable a pittance for so great a prize! And such was it justly considered. No man in Texas ventured to suggest the payment of any smaller amount than that for which the public faith was pledged, as shown by the face and the terms of the evidences of debt issued by the legal author rity of the Republic. The stain of partial repudiation, which had at a period not long antecedent dimmed the lustre of the escutcheons of some of our States, and its withering effect, were fresh in the recollection of the citizens of Texas, and no scheme of partial payment could find favor in their eyes, although the difficulty of making full payment was felt and admitted by all.

On the 20th of March, 1848, however, an act of your

At length, to the joy of Texas, a path of escape from her cuniary troubles was suddenly opened. The United States found it important to purchase her claim to a large amount of territory, and agreed to pay for its surrender ten millions of dollars, five of which to be applied to the payment of that particular species of the debt of Texas for which our Government has always considered itself both legally and morally bound. Before the consummation of this proffer the chie, anxiety expressed by the Senators of Texas was lest the mine. That we entertain different ideas on a great subject, were once submerged. Now, if the coasts of oceans and amount that might be granted by Congress should be insuffi- which has engaged the most expanded minds of the age for cient to enable them to psy their debt, principal and interest, in full. One of those Senators, the honorable Traos. J. Rusk, said on the floor of the Senate that he should be ashamed to and care nothing for victory so that I get the former. And to suppose that what now constitutes show himself there hereafter, (or words to that effect,) if the as the Intelligencer stands deservedly at the head of scientific the bottom of the ocean was once the true level of the earth's language of Senator Rusk on one of these occasions we refer you to the debate on the compromise bill on the 8th June, "We have our State obligations which we must discharge, able correspondent, especially since it differs so much from constantly augment in size without any accretion of addition the received opinion of the learned world.

"and the disposal of this territory is the only means by which the received opinion of the learned world. " we can pay this debt." Indeed, the henorable Sepator at one time expressed his willingness that the stock of the United States should be issued directly to the creditors of the House of Representatives, too, as well by one of the sons of Texas as by others. The feeling seemed common to all honest men in both houses. The set in question passed, and was approved by President Fillmons on the 9th of September, 1850, and was accepted by Texas on the 25th of November following, in these terms, viz:

" Be it enacted by the Legislature of Texas, That the said Legislature hereby agrees to and accepts said propositions; and it is hereby declared that the State of Texas shall be bound by the terms thereof, according to their import and

But, fellow-citizens of Texas, what do we hear now? We hear it alleged by the Executive of your State, in his message of the 18th November last, that no further payment should be made to your creditors than the amount received from them, and interest, although such was the urgency of your public wants that you bound yourselves in a form the most distinct and definite to pay a much larger sum? The contingency of fulfilment was known to rest on your ability to maintain your independence. Without that you could not pay at all. Was the risk of the lender to be esteemed as nothing? Was the promise then solemnly made that you would pay the stipulated amounts, in case of success, for the use of the money—without which success could not even be hoped for or attempted—a mere mockery, a fraud? We will not believe it. And yet his excellency Governor Brill, in suggesting the course above adverted to, says: "This is all that our creditors

We also hear it alleged that other authorities of Texas are attempting, by a strictly technical construction of the phrase-ology of Mr. Prance's bill, to limit the amount covered by that shell-fish and coral insects convert the water itself int

standing all the pains taken by Mr. PRANCE, in framing that bill, to accertain the whole amount of the liabilities of Texas receivable in payment of deties on imports, for which those duties were accordingly "specially pledged," and for which, for that reason, the United States had become, by the act of

A fairne or in the control prices of device or impossion by the section of the control prices of the control p

micable settlement.
Speaking for ourselves and those whom we represent, hold ers of the preferred debt of Texas, and enclosing for your in-formation a copy of the resolutions adopted at a meeting of creditors, of which we were appointed the organs to commucreditors, of which we were appointed the organs to communicate with you, we believe that, calculating the debt of Texas on the basis set forth in those resolutions, the creditors preferred by the act of September 9, 1850, would be willing to settle on the following basis, provided our proposition be accepted during the next session of your Legislature:

To receive of the principal sum due them fifty per cent. in cash; and the other fifty per cent., together with all the interest, in land scrip, at the minimum prices for land fixed by

your Legislature.

By this arrangement, fellow-citizens, a very considerable By this arrangement, fellow-citizens, a very considerable sum, out of the five millions set apart for the payment of the specific obligations named in the set of Congress, would remain in your hands, and would thus become available at once for State purposes, to be used by you as might be deemed most beneficial to your interests. It would, in fact, prove a more advantageous settlement for you, even viewed as a pecuniary transaction, than that proposed by his excellency Governor Brll, of scaling the debt, and paying interest on it as scaled, while it would be a settlement which would forever save you from all reproach. You and your children could point to it with satisfaction as a settlement whereby your whole debt was admitted and paid, principal and interest, in a mode which your creditors had even suggested.

whole debt was admitted and paid, principal and interest, in a mode which your creditors had even suggested.

To show that we have not mistaken the Governon's views, we quote from his message of the 18th November, 1850, the following language: "The Government should certainly pay to its creditors the full amount of the benefit received, and interest on the amount from the time when it should have been paid." The legal interest of Texas being ten per cent. per annum, it will be easily seen, if the amount shown to be due on the principle of scaling the debt, as reported by the Auditor and Comptroller, be taken as the amount due when the obligations were issued, that the present debt, of the description we hold, thus computed, interest being added, would go far beyond the fifty per centum we are willing to receive in cash.

As to the lands with which we propose that you should pay us the balance, the influx of population which the disposal of the land scrip would certainly induce would greatly outweigh in its advantages, as well in the increased value given to the rest as in the growth of wealth this additional population would produce, the parting with the inconsiderable quantity out of your immense domain which this arrangement would require, even if it were to be viewed as a gratuity; and we cherish the hope that his excellency Governor Bell will himsell, on a re-examination of the subject, become a convert to our stiere.

to our views.

Trusting, fellow-citizens, that you may receive this prop sition for a settlement in the same spirit of frankness an friendship in which it is offered, we remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,
WM. D. LEWIS,

M. S. WICKERSHAM, J. B. TREVOR, GEO. RUNDLE,

JAMES C. VAN DYKE, PHILADELPHIA, JULY, 1851.

SUBSIDING OF THE OCEAN, SEAS, AND LAKES TO THE EDITORS.

GENTLEMEN: Your learned correspondent, Lieutena PORTER, (for I have now learned his title,) passes entirely too high a compliment on my article. I was not conscious of writing any thing very chaste, classical, or scientific

more simple we always find them; and it will not be denied take place to any great extent. Are the islands between 39 by any one at the present day, it is presumed, that the Great | north and south latitudes composed of coral rocks ? Do coral Texas, although he said that such an act might be misconstrued into a distrust of the integrity of his State, and that he should, on that account, prefer that she should be the intermediary. There is no odor of repudiation of any portion of the Texas debt here, and sentiments equally honorable were echeed from all parts of the chamber by those of the most discordant social and political sentiments. Abolitionist as well as ultra pro-slavery Senators, Democrats and Whigs; and in the House of Representatives, too, as well by one of the sons trued into a distrust of the integrity of his State, and that he should, on that account, prefer that she should be the intermediary. There is no odor of repudiation of any portion of the Texas debt here, and sentiments equally honorable were echeed from all parts of the chamber by those of the most simple manner conceivable. To trace these effects to their causes, and vice versa, constitutes what we call science; and the time to argue that this process of reasoning disconnects God from his works, and is therefore atheristical, or to plead special providence on all occasions, and in the first of the universe operates by means, i. e. uses agents which He adapts to the effects intended, and sets them to water was necessary to their occasions. The first of the universe operates by means, i. e. uses agents which He adapts to the effects intended, and sets them to water was necessary to their occasions. The first of the universe operates by means, i. e. uses agents which He adapts to the effects intended, and sets them to water was necessary to their occasions. The first of the universe operates by means, i. e. uses agents which He adapts to the effects intended, and sets them to water was necessary to their occasions. The first occasions are previously and the first occasions are defects to their causes, and vice versa, constitutes what we call science; and the time to argue that this process of reasons of the first occasions. Architect of the universe operates by means, i. e. uses agents insects build walls and reefs above water? Where do they which He adapts to the effects intended, and sets them to get the materials, and how bring them up? I thought salt work in the most simple manner conceivable. To trace these effects to their causes, and vice verse, constitutes what we of Teneriffe built by coral insects? And, if so, was it built atheistical, or to plead special providence on all occasions, appears to have nearly passed by, seeing that He is alike the author of causes and consequently of their effects. Whiston supposed that the creator rolled the earth in the hollow of his hands, giving it a spherical form, and then hit it a slap rather on one side of a line passing through its centre of gravity, generally found in limestone localities,) which stood firm as and so gave it its rotary and annual motion by one impulse; and to have assigned any other cause for these motions might then have been deemed atheistical. This observation is intended to apply to the criticism of an eminent Professo

And yet his excellency Governor Bell, in suggesting the course above adverted to, says: "This is all that our creditors ought in justice to require, and it is all, according to the highest standard of moral ethics, that we are bound to accord to a special cause. I attribute both phenomena to the same cause, and deny that the doctrine of upheaval will account for the existence of chains of mountains, islands, and many cause, and deny that the doctrine of upheaval will account other natural appearances. Here we are at issue; as to existing facts I can perceive no variance between us.

Lieut P. does not pretend, so far as I can understand him,

thwith- shells and rocks, but mesely states that they take up the through which water occapes downwards; among the igneous ealt, lime, soda, &c. beld in solution, and convert them into compact materials; and he cites the fact that liquids and resecute bodies occupy less space in the solid than in the fluid state. All this is not disputed, nor that they build immense walls and beds of shells. But I did not know that salt, limes

4. The fractures of the strata minish the actually existing quantity of water itself, even seconding to Lieut. P.'s own showing. Neither am I aware that water can be solidified, either by man, fish, or insect, exthat water can be solidified, either by man, fish, or insect, except by abstracting some of its caloric, and when this is restored it becomes liquid again; nor is it demonstrated that lime, dcc. occupy less space when transmitted into shells and rocks than in their natural state. It appears, then, that Lieut. P.'s theory cannot account for the subsiding of the surface of the ocean, so long as the shells and rocks remain own mind, obtained permission to spoil one. With a hammer

generally circular, so far as history informs us. There has is consistent with nature's laws, which are known to exist in not been a single instance, so far as we know, of the uphea- full activity at the present day, and have always existed, and val or sinking of a mountain chain of any extent since the by which the great Architect of the Universe condenses neexistence of man, notwithstanding the cause to which they bulous matter into solar systems, as shown by La Place. If are all attributed has been continually active ever since; while instances of the sinking of comparatively level spots will please direct his attention mainly to these three points, are by no means unnoticed. This makes me think that the theory of upheaval has been handed down from one geologist to another without due examination. Lieut. P. very eloquently refers to the islands of Madeirs, Deserters, Sicily, condition of our planet, and will account for it; and, lastly, the Azores, &cc., and he takes it for granted that these, and that my theory is inconsistent and irreconcilable with exist all other protuberances, have been caused by upheavings, be- ing things and nature's laws. The formation of conical in that one point." He then abandons this subject as irrele-vant, and having nothing to do with coral formations; true, ductions are scattered over those countries where volcances but I beg leave to call his attention back, for this is really abound, are no evidence in favor of upheaval to me. I do not see wherein I have misapprehended Lieut, P.'s meaning, for the subsiding of the surface of the ocean by a theory the Perhaps it may be deemed presumptuous for an obscure indidirect contrary to that of upheaval, which he advocates; and vidual to attempt the entire subversion of the very basis of geo for which his theory of ceral and shell formation, it appears, will not account. I by no means admit that less water flows in rivers now than formerly.

Lieut. P. speaks of the rising of the shores of the Atlantic

and Mediterranean, and finally of the whole eastern, and he might as well have added of the western continent also; and he says geologists agree in attributing this rising to volcanic action. According to this theory, then, the earth is actually enlarging her own bulk, and who knows but she may finally become as portly as an alderman. But, seriously, this theory contravenes every principle of philosophy. It is universally admitted that the whole earth was once in a fluid state, in consequence of intense heat, and yet remains so at so very great depth below the solid crust. Then, in order that its surface might become solid, it must have radiated, or at least parted with, some of its heat; and all bodies (not excepting even water) contract in proportion as their heat is and all bodies of comparatively stagnant water, would subside if their bottoms were to sink deeper into the earth, without any upheaval of the surrounding land, or the loss of a single drop of water; and the earth's volume would decrease if its heat were diminished, and the less consolidated parts First, if the islands and mountains have been produced by parts of the globe, and yet those parts did not subside, for then there must be an empty space under those parts equal to the volume of those mountains and islands. Third, if there is nothing but arches covering the spaces from which the matter constituting mountains and islands were upheaved, why have not the dreadful earthquakes, so prevalent in volcanic countries, shaking those mountains to their bases, precipitated some of them back into the abyse beneath, as they

have some more level places ! I venerate the great men who have placed natural science upon its present advanced basis, but am not disposed to adopt their opinions without examination; and now proceed to amplify and fortify my own theory, in as few words as possi-

1. A great part of the earth's surface presents indubitable evidence that it was once enveloped in one interminable ocean, particularly the Mississippi valley. In Michigan, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin, the stones are generally made more or less globular by the attrition caused by the flood; the alternate layers of gravel, sand, clay, &cc. indicate the action of water too plainly to be doubted. Both here and in many other places, even on high mountains, immense beds of shells are found, which can have been formed only where they have been discovered. These places, therefore, were once submerged. Now, if the coasts of oceans and were once submerged. Now, if the coasts of oceans and sustained these improvements. The seasonly were upheaved, the waters of the rivers would be turned back upon the land, and lakes would be found near the mouths of large rivers, instead of at their sources, which is not the case. And to suppose that what now constitutes the bottom of the ocean was once the true level of the earth's suffice, and that not only the mountains and islands, but also the two continents were upheaved—to which alternative the advocates of this theory are necessarily reduced—would, to say the least, be absurd; for, at this rate, the earth would constantly augment in size without any accretion of additional matter, and become, as it were, merely an inflated bisader.

The cylinder rotates on short plain pivots without progressive motion, is impelled by a weight, and regulated by a weight, and regulated by a frauenhoffer centrifugal clock. It is susceptible to be axis of the registering head, because of the rivers would be market was found in central Indiana and Illinois for the rotates of the Kest seemed destined by Nature, aided by he facilities of improvements. The bit first centre is and sustained these improvements. The bit matter, and becomes a supplied by magnatism. The registering head, because of the rivers would be market was found in central Indiana and Illinois of the eclonies the became the table of the facilities of improvements. The bit first of the west seemed destined by Nature, aided by he facilities of improvements. The bit facilities of improvements. The became the sum of these improvements. The bit facilities of improvements and sustained these independent on the facilities. Here without progressive motion, is impelled by a sensities of improvements. The bit facilities of improvements. The bit facilities of improvements. The bit facilities of improvements. The bit facilities. Here without and sustained these debt of his State were not paid, dollar for dollar. For the serials, circulates among the literati of our country, and is so surface, and that not only the mountains and islands, but generally occupied with the knowledge they furnish, I thought also the two continents were upheaved—to which alternative that my theory of the formation of the earth might be made the advocates of this theory are necessarily reduced-would 1850, as reported in the appendix to the Congressional Globe: the subject of investigation and its errors pointed out by your to say the least, be absurd; for, at this rate, the earth would The more we explore nature and investigate her laws, the Gravitation must cease to be a law of nature before this can

2. The formation of caves and caverns cannot be account ed for by the doctrine of upheaval; but they are the natural and almost inevitable result of the gradual loss of heat and consequent condensation and contraction of the earth. This radiation of heat, having commenced at the surface, left a solid crust, (in some places consisting of rock, and caves are an erch, and, when the substance beneath it had cooled still more, became condensed and sunk, constituted the roof of

In Union county, Pennsylvania, there lies an valley, called Nippenose, whose diameters are five or six by nine miles. It is completely surrounded by a high mountain, except a narrow gap where the water of two streams, springing near the head of the valley and running along the mountain on each side, unite and escape into the Susqueharna-Thirty years since, when I was there, this valley, though very. fertile limestone land, was cettled only along the mountain, because the interior, gradually arising from the streams, form ed a longitudinal frustrum of an ellipse, and no water existed on this high ground, nor could water be found by digging. A Mr. Shaw attempted it, and after digging to a considerable depth, (I forget how deep,) while using the sledge among scaley limestone, the bottom fell with the sledge into the cavern below, except a small space where he stood, and in a few days a stagnant pool stood and remained there.

3. Mine is the only theory by which I can rationally count for the phenomens of volcanose and carthquakes. As the earth radiates still more and more of its heat and contracts in the same proportion, fissures are occasionally opened.

4. The fractures of the strata of rocks. Are when they come to apply it to the offset, commencing high

I knocked a hole into it soon after its surface became hard. and poured out the still liquid interior iron. The interna surface of the shell was then studded with projections, and a very beautiful grotto work was found in one place, proving that the heat had been radiated irregularly. Every person

when raised to the surface become many but the materials of which these walls are built are mostly taken from the bottom there and elsewhere, or brought by rivers from distant countries, by the water holding them in solution. Constant encroachments are also made upon the great basin by deposites of alluvion brought down by these rivers and deposited at their mouths; but this would rather rivers and deposited at their mouths; but this would rather of that his theory of coral and shell formation, either alone or conjoined with that of upheaval, will not account for the subsiding of the surface of the ocean; second, that the theory of maheaval will not account for the present condition of our maheaval will not account for both, and mountains, no matter of what extent, on top of other moun logical science, assumed to be such by the most enlightened intellects of any age. But I have some faith in the German

would sink like Plato's Atlantis, while the most solid and rocky would stand firm and immovable, even during earthquakes, as do the mountains. Would they not? Let the swithdrawn to receive like improvements. This second clock advocates of upheaval please to solve the following queries: is much in model like the first, but the pendulum, instead of being made of glass, is made entirely of steel, the weight, or upheaval, what is it that supports them where they stand? lower part of it, consisting of five thin tubes of steel, each Second, if these mountains and islands were upheaved, but about an inch in diameter, filled to the depth of six or seven now have solid foundations, by what law of nature were those | inches with mercury. This model of steel tubes was recomfoundations put there? It will not answer to say the law of mended to me by Mr. Saxon. Such a pendulum is essen-

a is produced by a small close.

ince, the registering-head being attached to the close, the registering-head being attached to the close and the provement from dragging on the paper, the cylinder is left from the contact without emberrassment and without any varying friction, and thus takes a uniform valocity. The cylinder, which is of metal, two fact long and eight inches in diameter, is covered with valvet, over which is the sheet of paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper. The velvet pile presenting little or no resistance to if paper, as in the More fillet of the ordinary the content of the super-imposed paper, in contradistinction to the mere and the sale and the content of the super-imposed paper, in contradistinction to the mere in the sale and the content of the super-imposed paper, in contradisting the present the present of the super-imposed paper, in contradisting the present the present of the super-imposed paper, in contradisting the present the present of the super-imposed paper, in contradisting the present of the super-imp

Letter from Jos R. Tyson, Esq., of Philadelphia, to the British Consul for the State of Pennsylvania. To the Editors of the Commercial List.

The accompanying letter has been received by me from my friend Mr. Trsow, and as the subject of which it so ably treats is of no less importance to Philadelphia than to Liver-pool and many other English ports, where I hope it may find its way, you may not perhaps object to the admission of it in-to the columns of your valuable and widely-circulated paper. Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM PETER.
Philadelphia, July 31st, 1851.

connexion with its results; with that enlargement of spirit which great opulence usually engenders, and those richer blessings of a high civilization which it secures, multiplies, and diffuses.

For nearly a century Philadelphia was regarded in Europe not only as the great city, but the focus of refinement and civilization in the western world. It is a mortifying truth that, though in all respects eminently entitled to her former repute, except perhaps in numerical precedence, she has so dwindled in English and European estimation as to be viewed only as a speck in the commercial horizon—an insignificant point on the American map. It will be my object to show how she has thus receded from the transatlantic vision, why her foreign commerce has declined, and how necessary is its restoration to her prosperity. I shall do this mainly to invoke your influence with British capitalists to aid the introduction into her port of a line of steam vessels of the largest class.

bound of the young giant was hailed as an omen of future greatness by the parent country. She and her sisters were ranked among the fairest flowers of the regalia. Her ingenious sons—her Rittenhouse, her Franklin, her West, et Dii Minores—were received in London with caresses as British subjects, and conducted to such honors as learned appreciation and polite society could confer. The literature of England at that day conferred upon them celebrity, or echoed the justice of their domestic fame, until the keen-sighted discoveries of subsequent years detected the orthodoxy of opposite sentiments. The same writers who had been eloquent in their praises, made less kind by political changes, could see little merit in philosophers or artists who had ceased to be

mended to me by Mr. Saron. Such a pendulum is essentially no better than a glass one; but it is not liable to accident and the workmen, in cleaning and repairing it, handle it the more condience.

I have also erected at the Observatory an improved model of the registering cylinder, which, being covered with a sheet, of paper two feet square, receives the work of the Observatory in fine punctured markings exactly like needle punctures. These are impressed in a spiral line, generated by the rotation of the cylinder once per minute, and a progressive motion of the epitieder once per minute, and a progressive motion of the cylinder once per minute, and a progressive second fractionally. When the sheet of paper is undered and sixty-six dollars. Therefore, and developed, it presents all of the work of four hours in a tabular form, in which the times, see to hours, in which the times, see to have and developed, it presents all of the work of four hours in a tabular form, in which the times, see to hours, in which the times, see to hour in the control of the progressive motion, is imposted to the control of the cylinder once to the period of the cylinder. The cylinder once are convenient leaf of a folio volume.

Whout referring to the mechanical imperfections of cylinder. The cylinder rotates on short plain progressive motion, in impelled by a weight, and regulated by a Fraueshoffer centrifugal clock. It is succeptible of became the capital Power of the conflict. Such as the control of the conflict of t

to the columns of your valuable and widely-circulated paper. Yours, respectfully, WILLIAM PETER, Philadelphia, July 31st, 1851.

PRILADRIPHIA, JULY 29, 1851.

TO WILLIAM PETER, Eng., her B. M. Consul for the State our shrewdest citizens were too much amused and delighted by their mountain tressures in the interior to perceive the decining of their foreign conserce, and the adverse turn of the commercial tide in their domestic trade. The State, animated by a proper spirit towards her metropolis, determined not to submit an unresisting victim to an inversion of the natural laws of trades. She planned a great echemic of internal improvements, which proposed, among its primary objects, the properly of Pennsylvania:

London of Liverpool, has not been established here as in New York and Boston? I propose to throw together such thoughts as this inquiry suggests, and to glance at the past for times and present prospects of the port, in the belief that both the retrospect and the anticipation justify and demand a serious effort for their introduction.

In the solicitude I may discover to build up the fair renown and true grandeur of Philadelphia to the proportions of which she is so easily capable, you, at least, will not believe that I am retrospect and, and have no motive to sensibility for the spot we inhabit, but the interest and attachment which spring from the associations of birth, the ties of kindred, and the memory of honored ancestors for eit; generations. These make me alive to her honest fame and just rank in the great community of cities; they certainly render me partial, but I hope nother extrawagant nor foolish, notwithstanding the sentiment, Non simul cuiquam conceditur amare et sapere.

The extension of our commerce lies near to my heart only in connexion with its results; with that enlargement of spirit in the proposed of her early picture—one not pleasing to contemplate, but I presume less painful and humiliating in the remembrance and retrospect than the experience and which great opulence usually en

by others. Severe losses in the Chins trade ruined some of the largest shipowners, and unwisely led to the total aban-donment at our port of this lucrative branch of commerce. In the gloon which pervaded the commercial ranks of sospical science, same state all, be settled by some ing else than the sanction of great intellects. I have attempted to serve up a small dish of that something else.

Very respectfully, yours,

H. R. SCHETTERLY.

HOWELL, MICRICAN, JULY 29, 1851.

ASTRONOMICAL MACHINERY.

Messras Gales & Saron: In the reduction of a now device to practice every one conversant with such matters knows that approximate perfection is only obtained by numerous what supportions between the statemengine, and, in the meant time, Boltzon, the moneyed patron of the improvements and specially trains and more experiments and repeated trials and rejections. Warr was twelve years in perfecting the steam engine, and, in the meant time, Boltzon, the moneyed patron of the improvements. The first chronograph clock made for the was trained to the contraction of the steam engine, and, in the meant time, Boltzon, the moneyed patron of the improvements. The first chronograph clock made for the was reduced that in the province and the contraction of the public debt of the cloud which, to the eyes of many provinces, so long the cheshed elected for our pride and conditions, we are allowed continues, we are added to continue, we are allowed in quick succession. These fall disasters followed in quick succession. These fall was suddently continued with the currency of unusual expansion, and threatened to involve our prople in a general institution, so long the fall disasters followed in quick succession. These of the circumstance of the cincumstance of the

The with pleasure we write it, says the Liberia Herald, that there can be found in Liberia persons completely independent in their circumstances. One has only to visit the flourishing farms of Meeses. Harris, Jamison, and Blackledges to agree fully with us no opinion. Their farms yield them all that are required for their food, raiment, and the luxuries of life. Beautiful fields of sugar-cane and coffee arrest the attention of the traveller as he plotds his quiet way on the upper banks of the St. Paul's. Their yards are well filled with stock of every description; their barns are stored with rice, and the out-houses contain stores of barrels of sugar and sirup. This is really an encouraging prospect. Every man in Liberia, if he will devote half of his time to active labor, may reach the state of independence. We earnestly advise the vagrants and houseless politicians of Monrovia to cease the v